

Hon. Mr. Russell.

SOCIAL HYGIENE.

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## A BILL INTITULED

Title.

AN ACT to make Provision for Preventing the Spread of Venereal Diseases, and for effecting the Cure of Persons suffering from any such Disease.

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly of New Zealand 5  
in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Social Hygiene Act, 1917.

Interpretation.

2. In this Act, except where a contrary intention appears,—

“Board” means the Board of Social Hygiene established 10  
under this Act:

“Chief Health Officer” means the Chief Health Officer  
appointed under the Public Health Act, 1908:

“Deputy Chief Health Officer” means the person appointed 15  
by the Minister of Public Health, acting under any  
authority in that behalf, as the deputy of the Chief  
Health Officer:

“Local Board” means a local advisory Board established  
under this Act:

“Minister” means the Minister of Public Health: 20

“Venereal disease” means gonorrhœa, gonorrhœal ophthalmia,  
syphilis, soft chancre, venereal warts, or venereal granu-  
loma.

*Board of Social Hygiene.*Board of Social  
Hygiene established.

3. (1.) For the purposes of this Act there shall be constituted a 25  
Board to be called the Board of Social Hygiene.

(2.) The Board shall consist of,—

(a.) The Chief Health Officer;

(b.) The Deputy Chief Health Officer;

(c.) One medical practitioner of each sex, registered under the 30  
Medical Practitioners Act, 1914; and

(d.) One other person of each sex, not being a medical  
practitioner.

(3.) The Chief Health Officer shall be the Chairman of the  
Board, and in the event of his absence from any meeting of the 35  
Board, the Deputy Chief Health Officer shall act as Chairman for  
that meeting.

(4.) Subject to the provisions of subsection *six* hereof as to  
temporary members of the Board, no meeting of the Board shall be  
held unless either the Chief Health Officer or the Deputy Chief 40  
Health Officer is present thereat.

(5.) The members of the Board, other than the Chief Health  
Officer and the Deputy Chief Health Officer, shall be appointed from  
time to time by the Governor-General in Council, and every person  
so appointed shall hold office for a period of three years, but may be 45  
reappointed. Any member of the Board appointed under this sub-  
section may at any time be removed from office by the Governor-  
General in Council for any reason that may be deemed sufficient.

(6.) The Governor-General may from time to time appoint any  
person to act temporarily as a member of the Board during the 50

illness or incapacity of any member of the Board, or during the absence of any such member from any place at which a meeting of the Board is to be held. The acts of the Board shall not in any proceedings be questioned on the ground that the occasion for any such temporary appointment had not arisen or had ceased, or on the ground that any permanent member of the Board acted as such while a substitute for him so appointed remained in office.

4. (1.) At any meeting of the Board three members shall form a quorum. Meetings of Board.

10 (2.) Meetings of the Board shall be held at such times and places as the Chief Health Officer or the Board determines.

(3.) Subject to this Act, and to regulations made thereunder, the Board may determine its own procedure.

15 5. It shall be the duty of the Board to advise the Minister from time to time with respect to matters arising out of the administration of this Act, and also to perform such administrative functions as may from time to time be conferred on it by regulations under this Act. Functions of Board of Social Hygiene.

#### *Local Advisory Boards.*

20 6. (1.) The Minister may, for the purposes of this Act, constitute and establish such number of local advisory Boards, not exceeding four, as he may think necessary, with such distinctive names as he thinks fit. Minister may appoint local advisory Boards for purposes of Act.

25 (2.) Every such local Board shall consist of a District Health Officer (who shall be the Chairman of the Board) and of three other persons of each sex, not being medical practitioners.

(3.) Subject to the provisions hereinafter set forth, three members of the local Board, of whom the District Health Officer shall be one, shall form a quorum.

30 (4.) Subject to this Act and to regulations thereunder, every such local Board may determine its own procedure.

7. (1.) If the Minister has reason to believe, on the report of the Chief Health Officer and on such other evidence (if any) as he deems sufficient, that any person, being a prostitute or reputed prostitute, or a person habitually consorting with prostitutes, is suffering from any venereal disease, and that there is a danger of such disease being communicated to any other person or persons, he may, by writing under his hand, refer the matter to a local advisory Board for consideration and report, with a view to the detention under this Act of the person suffering as aforesaid, if such detention is considered advisable in the interests of public health. Duties of local advisory Boards.

40 (2.) It shall thereupon be the duty of the local Board to whom the reference is made, forthwith to make all requisite inquiries and to make such recommendations in the premises as it thinks fit with respect to the exercise by the Minister of the powers conferred on him by this Act.

(3.) For the purposes of any such inquiry the local Board shall have all the powers of a Commission appointed under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1908.

50 (4.) Any person in respect of whom such inquiry is being made may, by direction of the local Board, be personally examined by a medical practitioner to be nominated in that behalf by that Board;

and every person who, being required to submit himself for examination under this section, wilfully fails so to do, shall be liable to a fine of *one hundred* pounds, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding *six* months.

*Orders for Detention in Prison Hospitals.*

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Detention in prison hospital of certain persons found to be suffering from venereal disease.

8. (1.) If in any case a local Board reports to the Minister that, as the result of any investigation conducted by it under the foregoing provisions of this Act, it is satisfied that any person is a prostitute or a reputed prostitute, or habitually consorts with prostitutes, and that such person is suffering from a venereal disease, and is a source of danger to the public health, the Minister may apply to a Magistrate for an order directing that such person be committed to a prison hospital established under this Act. 10

(2.) The Magistrate shall forthwith proceed to consider the application in Chambers, and shall, if satisfied, whether by admission of the person affected or by any other evidence, whether legally admissible in a Court of law or not, that the said person is a prostitute, or a reputed prostitute, or habitually consorts with prostitutes, and is suffering from a venereal disease and is a source of danger to the public health, make an order for the detention of that person in a prison hospital for such period, not exceeding *six* months, as he thinks fit: 15 20

Provided that an order for the detention of any person under this section shall not be made unless the application is supported by the certificate of not less than two registered medical practitioners, who certify that the person in respect of whom the application is made is suffering from a venereal disease, and that his freedom from restraint would constitute a danger to the public health. 25

(3.) An order of detention under this section may be from time to time renewed by the Magistrate on application in that behalf by the Minister, and shall on such application be so renewed unless the Magistrate is satisfied that the person detained is free from venereal disease, or is free from such disease in a communicable form. 30

Certain convicted prisoners may be committed to prison hospital.

9. (1.) Where the surgeon of a prison or a police surgeon certifies in writing to the Minister of Justice that a convicted prisoner detained in a prison or police-gaol is suffering from any venereal disease, such prisoner may be brought before a Magistrate in Chambers, and, on proof that such prisoner is so suffering, the Magistrate may order that he be detained in a prison hospital established under this Act until discharged therefrom in pursuance of this Act. 35 40

(2.) An order under this section shall be sufficient authority to the gaoler of the prison or the officer in charge of the police-gaol to remove the prisoner to the prison hospital named in the order, and for his detention therein in pursuance of the order, subject to the provisions of this Act. 45

(3.) The period of such detention shall run concurrently with, but may exceed, the term of imprisonment to which the prisoner has been sentenced.

10. (1.) If any person suffering from a venereal disease is desirous of being received into a prison hospital under this Act, he may make application in person to a Stipendiary Magistrate for an order of detention under this section.

Voluntary application for detention in prison hospital.

5 (2.) Every such application shall be in writing, and shall state the time during which the applicant undertakes to remain in the prison hospital, being not less in any case than *six* months.

(3.) The signature of the applicant shall be attested by the Stipendiary Magistrate to whom the application is made.

10 (4.) If the Magistrate is satisfied, whether by the admission of the applicant or by any other evidence, whether legally admissible in a Court of law or not, that the applicant is suffering from a venereal disease, and that he fully understands the nature and effect of his application, the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, make an order for the detention of the applicant in a prison hospital under this Act for 15 the period mentioned in the application, or for any shorter period, being not less than six months.

(5.) No Court fees shall be payable in respect of any proceedings under this section.

20 11. Where, for the purposes of this Act, any woman or girl believed to be suffering from a venereal disease is required to be examined by a medical practitioner, such examination shall be conducted by a woman unless the woman or girl to be examined expressly requests that the examination be otherwise conducted.

Medical examination of woman or girl to be conducted by medical practitioner of same sex.

25 12. All the provisions of the Justices of the Peace Act, 1908, as to appeals from convictions or orders shall apply, with the necessary modifications, to any order for detention made by a Magistrate under this Act in the same manner as if detention in a prison hospital under this Act was imprisonment within the meaning 30 of the said Justices of the Peace Act.

Provisions in Justices of Peace Act as to appeals to apply to orders for detention under this Act.

#### *Prison Hospitals.*

35 13. (1.) The Governor-General may from time to time by Proclamation proclaim any place (whether under the control of the Government of New Zealand or of any local authority or public body, or of any person or society of persons) to be a prison hospital for the purposes of this Act, and every such Proclamation may be in like manner revoked :

Governor-General may establish prison hospitals.

40 Provided that a Proclamation shall not be issued under this section in respect of any place not under the control of the Government of New Zealand or of a Hospital and Charitable Aid Board, except with the consent of the controlling authority.

45 (2.) Every place proclaimed as a prison hospital as aforesaid shall be deemed to be a prison within the meaning of the Prisons Act, 1908, and persons detained therein shall be deemed to be prisoners convicted of crime within the meaning of that Act.

(3.) For every prison hospital established under this Act there shall be appointed a medical officer, and such number of doctors, nurses, and other assistants as may be deemed necessary.

50 14. It shall be the duty of the medical officer of a prison hospital as soon as, in his opinion, any person detained in that hospital pursuant to this Act is free from venereal disease, or has

Discharge when cured.

ceased to be a source of danger to the public health, to so report to the Minister, and thereupon such person shall be discharged from the hospital. In the case of a person committed to a prison hospital under section *nine* hereof he shall, unless his sentence has sooner expired, be thereupon remitted to custody to serve the remainder of 5 his sentence.

*Reception, Transfer, and Discharge.*

Issue of warrant of arrest of persons ordered to be detained in prison hospital.

15. When an order is made under this Act for the detention of any person in a prison hospital, the Judge or Magistrate by whom the order is made shall issue a warrant under his hand in the prescribed 10 form, and any constable or other person to whom the warrant is so addressed may thereupon arrest the person so ordered to be detained, and take him to the prison hospital, there to be detained according to the order.

Payment out of public revenues of expenses of conveyance to prison hospital.

16. (1.) The expenses incurred by any constable, or by any 15 officer or servant of any prison hospital, or by any officer of a prison, in conveying or returning any person to a prison hospital in which he is ordered to be confined or to which he has been transferred in pursuance of this Act, shall be deemed to be moneys expended in the conveyance to prison of a person sentenced to imprisonment, and 20 shall be payable out of the public revenues accordingly.

(2.) All sums so paid out of the public revenues on account of the conveyance or return of any person to a prison hospital shall constitute a debt due by that person to the Crown, and shall be recoverable by action accordingly in any Court of competent juris- 25 diction.

Pending reception into prison hospital in terms of order, person may be kept in prison or other place.

17. After the making of an order for the detention of any person in a prison hospital under this Act, and pending the reception of that person into such prison hospital in pursuance of the order, the Magistrate or Judge by whom an order is made may give such 30 directions as he thinks fit touching the custody of that person.

Inmate unlawfully absent from prison hospital may be arrested without warrant.

18. An inmate of a prison hospital may at any time while he is absent from such hospital without lawful justification, whether by reason of his escape from lawful custody or by reason of any other circumstance, be arrested without warrant by any constable or by 35 any officer or servant employed in or about the hospital, and may thereupon be taken to the hospital or otherwise dealt with according to law.

Discharge, transfer, or release on probation of persons confined in prison hospital.

19. (1.) The Minister of Public Health may at any time, by order under his hand,— 40

- (a.) Discharge any person detained or ordered to be detained in a prison hospital;
- (b.) Transfer any such person from one prison hospital to any other prison hospital or to any prison;
- (c.) Release on probation, and on such terms and for such 45 reasons as he thinks fit, any person so detained or ordered to be detained;
- (d.) Revoke at any time, and notwithstanding the terms thereof, any such order of release on probation, and order the return of the person so released to the same or any other 50 prison hospital for the portion then unexpired of the period of his detention.

(2.) When any person has been transferred from one prison hospital to another under this section he shall be detained in the prison hospital to which he has been so transferred until the expiry of the period of detention mentioned in the original order of detention, unless he is sooner released or transferred in due course of law.

5 (3.) Any person ordered to be transferred from one prison hospital to another shall be deemed to remain an inmate of the former hospital until he has been received into the latter, and may be taken in custody to the latter hospital by any constable or by any officer or servant of  
10 either of those hospitals.

(4.) When an order of release on probation has been revoked, any constable or any officer or servant of the hospital may arrest the person so released and take him back to the hospital or to any other prison hospital specified in that behalf in the order of revocation,  
15 there to remain in confinement until the expiration of the period of his detention.

*Duties of or in Respect of Persons suffering from Venereal Disease.*

20 20. (1.) Every person suffering from any venereal disease or who has reason to believe that he is suffering from any such disease, shall forthwith consult a registered medical practitioner with respect thereto, and shall place himself under treatment by that medical practitioner, or by some other registered medical practitioner, or shall, as and when required so to do, attend for treatment at any hospital or other place available for the treatment of venereal  
25 diseases.

Persons suffering from venereal disease to undergo treatment.

(2.) Every person undergoing treatment for any venereal disease as aforesaid shall, unless and until he has received a certificate that he has been cured of such disease or that he is free from such disease in a communicable form, as provided for by section *twenty-three* hereof, continue to submit himself to such treatment.

30 (3.) Every person suffering from any such disease shall, until he has received a certificate as aforesaid, personally attend or cause himself to be attended by a medical practitioner for the purpose of examination, or shall, for that purpose, personally attend at a  
35 hospital or other place available for the treatment of venereal disease, at such intervals as may be prescribed, not exceeding in any case an interval of *four* weeks.

(4.) If any person suffering from any venereal disease as aforesaid desires to change his medical adviser, or if the medical practitioner attending any such person dies or is for any reason unable or unwilling to attend him further, the person so suffering shall forthwith consult and place himself under treatment by some other registered medical practitioner and shall inform such practitioner of the name and last known address of his former medical adviser.

45 (5.) Every medical practitioner to whom any such notice is given shall forthwith send to the former medical adviser a notification in the prescribed form of the change so made.

(6.) Every person who commits a breach of any of the provisions of this section shall be liable to such fine, not exceeding *twenty*  
50 pounds, as may be prescribed in respect of such offence by regulations under this Act.

Duty of medical practitioner with respect to patient suffering from venereal disease.

21. (1.) Every medical practitioner who attends or advises any patient for or in respect of any venereal disease from which the patient is suffering shall, by written notice in the prescribed form delivered to the patient,—

- (a.) Direct the attention of the patient to the infectious character of the disease, and to the penalties prescribed by this Act for infecting any other person with such disease; 5
- (b.) Warn the patient against contracting any marriage unless and until he has received a certificate under section *twenty-three* hereof; and 10
- (c.) Give to the patient such printed information relating to the treatment of venereal disease, and to the duties of persons suffering from such disease, as may be issued by the directions of the Minister of Public Health. 15

(2.) Every medical practitioner who commits a breach of this section shall be liable to a fine not exceeding *five* pounds.

Treatment of children.

22. (1.) Any parent, guardian, or other person in charge of a child suffering from any venereal disease shall cause such child to be treated for such disease by a registered medical practitioner. 20

(2.) Every parent, guardian, or other person in charge of any such child as aforesaid who fails or neglects to have that child treated as aforesaid by a registered medical practitioner shall be liable to a fine not exceeding such amount as may be prescribed in that behalf by regulations under this Act. 25

(3.) For the purposes of this section, the term "child" means a person under the age of *sixteen* years.

#### *Certificates of Cure.*

Certificate of cure or of freedom from disease in a communicable form.

23. When any person undergoing treatment for any venereal disease, pursuant to this Act, is cured of such disease, or is free from such disease in a communicable form, any registered medical practitioner, if satisfied as to the fact, shall, on application by the patient, give to him a certificate that he is cured of or is free from venereal disease, or that he is free from venereal disease in a communicable form, as the case may be. 30 35

#### *Offences.*

Unlawful detention in prison hospital.

24. (1.) Every person commits an offence who wilfully detains any other person, or wilfully aids, abets, or procures the detention of any other person, in a prison hospital under this Act otherwise than in due course of law, or for a longer period than is authorized by law. 40

(2.) Every such offence shall be punishable on indictment by imprisonment for a period not exceeding *one* year, or by a fine not exceeding *two hundred* pounds.

Escaping from prison hospital an offence.

25. Every person detained in a prison hospital under this Act who escapes or attempts to escape therefrom or from lawful custody as such inmate, or who wilfully refuses or neglects to return to the hospital after the expiration or determination of any period of lawful absence therefrom, shall be guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction by imprisonment for a period not exceeding *three* months. 45 50



26. If any person detained in a prison hospital under this Act is wilfully guilty of any violent, unruly, insubordinate, destructive, indecent, offensive, or insulting conduct, he shall be liable, on summary conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding *three* months.

Penalty for improper conduct in prison hospital.

27. (1.) Every person who, while suffering from any venereal disease in a communicable form, is employed or engaged in or about any factory, shop, hotel, restaurant, house, or other place in any capacity requiring him to handle food intended for consumption by any other person or persons shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a period not exceeding *one* year, or to a fine not exceeding *one hundred* pounds.

Restrictions on employment of persons suffering from venereal disease.

(2.) Every person shall be guilty of an offence punishable by a fine of not less than *twenty* pounds and not more than *one hundred* pounds who at any time, after the passing of this Act, employs or continues to employ any person suffering from any venereal disease in a communicable form, if, by reason of such employment, such person is required or is permitted to handle any food intended for consumption by any person other than the person employed or his employer or the members of the employer's family or household, unless the defendant proves that he did not know or suspect, and had no reasonable means of knowing or suspecting, that the person so employed by him was suffering from such disease.

28. Every person, other than a registered medical practitioner, who undertakes for payment or other reward the treatment or cure of any venereal disease commits an offence, and is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding *one hundred* pounds or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding *one* year.

Offence for any person not being a registered medical practitioner to undertake treatment of any venereal disease.

29. Every person who knowingly infects any other person with a venereal disease, or knowingly does or permits or suffers any act likely to lead to the infection of any other person with any such disease commits an offence and is liable, on summary conviction before a Stipendiary Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding *one hundred* pounds or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding *twelve* months, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

Infecting any person with venereal disease an offence.

30. (1.) The Governor-General may, by Order in Council gazetted, prohibit the sale or supply of any drug or drugs that may be specified in that Order in Council, except pursuant to the written prescription of a registered medical practitioner:

Governor-General may prohibit sale or supply of certain drugs except pursuant to medical prescription.

Provided that nothing in any such Order in Council shall interfere with the sale or supply of drugs by any wholesale dealer in the ordinary course of wholesale dealing.

(2.) Every person who sells or supplies any drug or drugs contrary to the terms of any such Order in Council commits an offence, and is liable on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding *fifty* pounds or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding *six* months.

(3.) For the purposes of this section every person shall be deemed to sell or supply any drug who sells or supplies the same either on his own account or as the servant or agent of any other person, and in the case of the sale or supply of any such drug by a servant or agent his principal or employer shall be under the same liability as if he had effected the sale or supply personally.

Offence to falsely allege that any person is suffering from venereal disease.

31. Without limiting the operation of the foregoing provisions of this Act, or of section two hundred and thirty-one of the Crimes Act, 1908, every person who, without legal justification or excuse, falsely alleges, whether by words or otherwise, that any other person is suffering or has suffered from venereal disease (whether the form of such disease is specified or not) shall be guilty of the offence of publishing a defamatory libel, and the provisions of the Crimes Act, 1908, as to the offence of publishing a defamatory libel shall apply accordingly.

Breach of regulations.

32. Every person who wilfully commits a breach of any 10 regulation made under this Act in respect of the breach of which any penalty by way of fine or imprisonment is prescribed by regulations, shall be guilty of an offence punishable, on summary conviction, by the penalty so prescribed.

*Appointment of Health Patrols.*

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Power to appoint persons as Health Patrols.

33. (1.) The Minister of Public Health may from time to time appoint as Health Patrols such number of persons, of either sex, as he may consider necessary, whose duty it shall be, subject to regulations in that behalf to be made under this Act, to protect the health and morality of young persons. 20

(2.) Every person appointed under this section shall have and may exercise the powers of police constables, and shall be entitled to the same protection and privileges in the performance of their duties as police constables.

*Duties of Hospital and Charitable Aid Boards.*

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Hospital and Charitable Aid Boards on request of Minister to provide for treatment of patients suffering from venereal disease.

34. (1.) It shall be the duty of every Hospital and Charitable Aid Board, if required so to do by the Minister of Public Health, to make effective provision, in accordance with regulations under this Act, for the reception, accommodation, examination, and treatment of persons suffering from venereal disease. 30

(2.) Every Hospital and Charitable Aid Board required by the Minister to make provision as aforesaid for persons suffering from venereal disease shall keep a separate account of all moneys expended by it for that purpose, and shall be entitled to receive by way of subsidy an amount equal to seventy-five per centum of the moneys 35 so expended in any financial year.

(3.) All moneys payable by way of subsidy under this section shall be paid in the same manner in all respects as if they were moneys payable by way of subsidy under section thirty-eight of the Hospital and Charitable Institutions Act, 1909, and the provisions of 40 of that section shall, so far as applicable, apply accordingly.

*Additional Powers of Minister of Public Health.*

Additional powers of Minister of Public Health.

35. In respect of the administration of this Act, the Minister of Public Health shall have and may exercise, in addition to any other powers conferred on him by this Act, the powers following, 45 that is to say:—

(a.) He may at all reasonable times inspect and may, by writing under his hand, authorize any other person or persons to inspect any prison hospital established under this Act ;

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- (b.) He may arrange for the treatment of persons suffering from venereal disease otherwise than in a prison hospital established under this Act ;
- 5 (c.) He may arrange for clinical, chemical, bacteriological, and other examinations and investigations, to be made free of charge, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any person is suffering from or is cured of any venereal disease, or is free from any such disease in a communicable form ;
- 10 (d.) He may make such provisions as he thinks proper for the supply of information with respect to the nature, effects, and proper treatment of venereal diseases ; and
- 15 (e.) He may encourage the establishment of associations for the purpose of checking the spread of venereal disease, and of securing the proper treatment of persons suffering from any such disease, and may authorize the grant of subsidies, out of moneys appropriated by Parliament for the purpose, to any such association.

*Protection of Persons acting under Authority of this Act.*

- 20 36. No action shall lie against any person for anything done in good faith and with reasonable care in pursuance or intended pursuance of this Act, or of any order, warrant, or regulation made or issued, or purporting to be made or issued, under this Act.

Protection of persons acting in good faith.

*Regulations.*

- 25 37. (1.) The Governor-General may, from time to time, by Order in Council gazetted, make regulations—
- (a.) Regulating the establishment, management, maintenance, and inspection of prison hospitals under this Act ;
- (b.) Regulating and prescribing the appointment and duties of officers and servants of prison hospitals and of persons appointed as Health Patrols under this Act ;
- 30 (c.) Regulating the classification, treatment, control, and discipline of persons detained in prison hospitals ;
- (d.) Prescribing compulsory employment for persons detained in prison hospitals ;
- 35 (e.) Prescribing the forms of applications, notices, orders, warrants, certificates, and other instruments required for the purposes of this Act ;
- (f.) Prescribing conditions as to the issue of certificates under this Act as to the cure of or freedom from any venereal disease, or as to the freedom from any such disease in a communicable form ;
- 40 (g.) Prescribing conditions as to the free treatment of persons suffering from venereal disease ;
- (h.) Prescribing rates of remuneration for the treatment, by private medical practitioners pursuant to this Act, of persons suffering from venereal disease ;
- 45 (i.) Prescribing the fees to be paid to persons making clinical, chemical, bacteriological, or other examinations for the purposes of this Act ;

Regulations.

- (j.) Prescribing the preventive measures against the spread of infection to be taken by persons suffering from any venereal disease, and by persons attending or having the care or charge of any such person ;
- (k.) Prescribing penalties by way of fine or imprisonment for offences against any such regulation, or for offences against any of the provisions of this Act for which no penalty is provided by this Act, but so that the fine so prescribed shall not in any case exceed *twenty* pounds or the term of imprisonment exceed *one* month ; and
- (l.) Generally, prescribing all such other matters or things as may be necessary for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Act.
- (2.) All regulations under this section shall be laid before Parliament within thirty days after the date of the gazetting thereof, if Parliament is then in session, and, if not, then within thirty days after the commencement of the next ensuing session.

*Repeals.*

**Repeals.**

38. (1.) The Prisoners Detention Act, 1915, is hereby repealed.
- (2.) Section nineteen of the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Amendment Act, 1913, is hereby repealed.